The county farm house was burned twelve years ago, thirteen persons losing their lives, probably because the County Commissioners would not consent to the expense of a night watchman. A new building of brick was erected on the same eite, and the insane department building, which the scene of last night's fire, built near by A Legislative Committee called the attention of the County Commissioners to the condition of the new insane usylum as regards facilities for escape in case of fire. The only means of reaching the upper story drom the lower was a single staircase in the cen tre of the building, boxed in, and every night both doors of this stairway were kept locked. The committee recommended the addition of another eta rease at the rear of the building, and it is said that this was added. The fire escapes, it is said, were not added to the building.

Frank P. Waldron, of this city, seems to be the only person not connected with the burned institution who secured a fair view of last night's fire and is able to give a lucid account of the He arrived at the scene thirty-five minutes after the fire had been discovered. The asylum was entirely in flames. The building then was practically gone. "The paupers from the main building," says Mr. Waldron, "I should judge a building," says Mr. Waldron, "I should judge a dozen or fifteen of them, were running wildly around, not doing anything to stay the fire, but shouting and crying in fear. I at once made up my mind that, if any inmates had been left in the asylum, they were beyond hope of succor. A number of paupers and several neighbors were pouring water on the main building to keep that from catching fire from sparks. Perhaps there were thirty persons there, directed by the superintendent. They had a small rubber hose, and the water from that was directed on the roof and the side of the building next to the structure that was in flames. A dozen buckets were also in use, the water being drawn from the sinks in the main building. At that time inmates were also turning cattle out of the barn and driving them to a small barn a few yards away, where they were herded and kept in safety. There were three bodies then in sight. I did not want to see more. It was an awful spectacle. One body was on the ground outside about ten feet away from the burning wall. Another lay on stonework just inside the wall, where the flames had consumed everything combistible. The third was hanging outside of the wall near a window. It looked as if the person to whom this body had belonged had been awakened by the smoke and flames and had rushed to a window and wrenched at the iron bars in order to escape. When the walls fell the body hung out of what was the window frame and was held by a piece of charred timber. Three walls went down before the flames as I approached the farm and the fourth one fell after I had been there about five minutes. The rooms in which the immates slept were merely wooden cells and were not constructed to keep scheming State prisoners from escaping. Portions of bodies were piled promiscuously among the timbers, so that it is impossible to tell how many met death in their helds."

Concord, N. H., Feb. 10.—The House this afternoon adopted resolutions authorizing the State dozen or fifteen of them, were running wildly beds."

Concord, N. H., Feb. 10.—The House this aftermoon adopted resolutions authorizing the State Board of Health to investigate the causes of last night's disaster at the Strafford County farm,

with instructions to report as early as possible OPPOSED TO THE WEBSIER BILL.

PROPERTY OWNERS IN ELM-ST. BRAND IT AS UNIUST, ARRITRARY AND UN-

Owners of property in and near Elm-st. and attorneys representing lander offerests in that neighborhood, filled one of the large meeting rooms of the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday afternoon. They had met to discues the Webster bill which was introduced in the Legislature at Albany on January 19, and has for its chief object the summary dis posal of any real estate in the way of any street Improvements decided upon by New-York City's offimanner proposed. They opposed the method of ing with property along the line of the widening as provided in the bill as "unjust, t@rannous and unprecedented." Many of the speakers could not understand how it would be possible to deal fairly with property-owners, when, as they said, only ten days' notice was necessary to take possession of

they said, would be practically confiscation.

Ex-Assemblyman John Hayes presided, and made few remarks on the purpose of the meeting, and the dangers which confronted Elm-st. property-owners in the Webster bill. Leo Schlesinger followed him with an address, and introduced the following

Resolved. That we, the owners of property in Elm-st., protest against the passage of this bill now pending before the Legislature of this State, in its present shape, as unjust, arbitrary and unconstitutional.

Resolved. That a committee of property owners, consisting of fifteen, be appointed by the chairman, in whom

shall be vested the power to represent us both in the Legislature and before the Governor and the city author-tice, to secure an amendment or modification of the proposed act, to the end that, while the proceedings for condemnation may be hastened or abbreviated, the owners of property may retain possession of same until an award for the property taken is made.

spoke were William T. Van Zandt, George W. Hunt, John S. Hawley, J. Kippler, S. V. R. Cruger, L. C. egener and T. H. Baldwin. James A. Deering, an attorney, who had draws

up the bill, appeared late in the afternoon and said that the bill was introduced to help improvement work along in that part of the city above Fifty-ninth-st. He added that the bill, although a general one, was not intended to apply to Elm-st. At any rate, the Board of Street Openings, he said, could certainly be trusted to carry out the work justly and honorably. Mr. Deering's remarks were not received with favor. The chairman appointed as the Committee of Fifteen Leo Schlesinger, William T. Van Zandt, William T. Chrystie, John S. Hawley, J. Keppler, George W. Hunt, A. Lichteustein, Gustav Siedenberg, S. V. R. Cruger, O. G. Walbridge, Andrew Dougherty, J. Boyer, J. Jordan, J. Everson and Jacob Knab.

# TO INQUIRE INTO MARITIME RATINGS.

Washington, Feb. 10 (Special) .- In the law of 180 relating to ocean postal service between this and foreign countries, provision is made for premiums for vessels "of the highest grade known to maritime commerce." It appears that registers of steamship associations as to the classification of vessels differ and that a vessel classed high by one association is not infrequently rated lower by another. The Navy Department has been considerably embarrassed by differences in classification of vessels by the several associations, and secretary Tracy to-day ap-pointed a board composed of Captain Bartlett, Con-structor. Feruald and Passed Assistant Engineer Kenney to Inquire into the matter. The board is directed to meet in New-York and examine the rules published by the American and foreign shipping associations and the United States standard steamship ers, builders and associations, and determin ther or not vessels receiving the highest rating o associations should be accepted and regarded by department, as "of the highest rating o maritime commerce within of the law referred to. meaning of the law referred to. The board is also directed to determine whether, under the rules of the associations mentioned, vessels are adapted to prompt and economical conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers and of sufficient strength and stability to carry at least four rife guns of not less than six inches calibre each. If in the opinion of the board the rules of the associations named should be modified, recommendations as to modifications, together with reasons therefor, will be subtomitted. The board is not limited in its inquiries to the rules of the two associations referred to, but a expected to examine those of any and all similar organizations, in order that it may agrive at the fairest, fullest conclusions on the subject of its investigations.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S WASHINGTON TRAINS.

# USE POND'S EXTRACT FOR MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.

"My wife has been afflicted with the rheumatism for the past five weeks, and after using every known limitent, your Pand's Extract came and we rejoice to say it is help-ing her very much."

-R. D. FISHER, Indianapolis, Ind.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES. Genuine made only by Pond's Extract Co., 76 Fifth-ave., New-York.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED. EXPENSES OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE INSANE

ASYLUM TO BE LOOKED INTO.

GOVERNOR FLOWER WISHES TO KNOW HOW THE MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR THE SUPPORT

OF THE HOSPITALS IS EXPECTED. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE Albany, Feb. 10.-Governor Flower to-day directed the members of the State Lunacy Commission, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Goodwin Brown and Henry A. Reeves, to go to Poughkeepsle and there take evidence regarding the management of the State Hospital for the Insane.

This is the sequel to the hearing given about week ago by the Governor in the Executive Chamber upon the general subject of the management of the State hospitals. Two of the trustees of the Poughkeepsie hospital, Senators Parker and Mc-Clelland, were present then, in company with the steward of the institution, and they disputed the correctness of the tabulated statements submitted by the Lunacy Commissioners, showing the relative expenses of the various State hospitals. One of

STATE HOSPIT	ALS.		
	Number		er capita
	inmate	s. 0041	weekly.
Utica	811		#1 55
Poughkeepsie	818		5:06
Middletown	827		4 10
Buffalo	614		9 D2
Willard	2,062		3 04
Binghamton	1.143		3.53
St. Lawrence			4 69
Rochester	381		4 29
Metteawan	277		4.27
Coverner Plower a few day	es after	Olda	hearing

superintendent of the Poughkeepsle Lospital, request ing his resignation. No reply has yet been received from Mr. Cleaveland, and therefore it is inferred that he declines to resign. The trustees of the hospital have sent no communication to the Kovernor re-'specting his letter asking for Mr. Cleaveland's resignation. Those trustees are John I. Platt, of Pough-keepsie; Willard H. Masc, of Matteawan; Jacob H. Carpenter, of Pawling: James Roosevelt, of Hyde Park: Charles P. McClelland, of Dobbs Ferry: Frank P. Lerow, of Poughkeepsle; Amasa J. Parker, Albany; George F. Shrady, of New-York, and John Sherry, of Troy. Probably these trustees think that their management of the hospital is criticised by implication in the Governor's demand for Superin tendent Cleaveland's resignation, and therefore sustain him in his position of refusing to resign his office at the present time.

It should be understood that no charges have been preferred against the superintendent, and that the present intent of the inquiry which the members of the State Commission in Lunacy are directed to make is merely to learn precisely how the money appropriated for the support of the hospital is expended. It is quite possible that the superintendent will be praised rather than blamed for his management. ernor Flower moves in the matter, he stated to-day. merely because the tabulated statements submitted to him contrasting the various expenses of the State hospitals show that it costs more to support each patient at Poughkeepsie than it does all the other nospitals of the State. It may be that the superin tendent will be able to make a satisfactory explanation of the expense account of the lestitution. tainly, it should cost more to feed and guard insane men and women than it does to feed and guard State prison convicts. There are scores of sick people in the insune hospitals to one in the State prisons, and they need better feed; and delicate food costs more than course food.

The State Commission in Lunacy have power under the act which created their commission to subpoens witnesses and take evidence. Then they are to sub-mit their findings to the Supreme Court. The members of the State Commission on Lunacy may remove the superintendent or any of his sub-relinates at the Poughkeepsie hospital, if the Supreme Court consents to their action. The members of the com-mission are authorized to call upon the Attorney. General for assistance. They did so to day, and Attorney-General Rosendale designated ex-Judge of the Poughkeepsie hospital before the State Commission in Lunacy. The inquiry will begin at Poughkeepsle on February 20.

While this inquiry is proceeding at Poughkeepsie, the Legislature will probably be called upon to act the nine State hospitals to submit every two weeks hereafter to the State Commission in Lunacy an itemized estimate of their expenses for the following fortnight. The State hospitals in the coming year will have the disbursement of \$1,600,000 of the State's money. This money will be appropriated to pay for the support of the insane poor recently transferred from the county almshouses to the State hospitals. It is a large sum, and the State authorities are justified in their domand that State officials shall audit the hospital estimates and bills. It is suan audit the hospital estimates and bits. It is suspected, however, that some powerful personages in-terested in selling various articles to the hospitals are secretly opposing the passage of Senator Cantor's bill, foverior riewer is determined that it shall pass and is exerting all his influence upon the Legislature to secure its assorts.

is exerting all his influence upon the Legislature to secure its passage.

Some three weeks ago Goodwin Brown and Henry A. Reeves, of the Commission in Lonacy, were remoninated for their present offices by Governor Flower. These nominated for their present offices by Governor Flower. These nominated for their present offices by Governor Flower. These nominations have been "hung up" by the Senate Finance Committee, and this fact has aroused the suspicion that certain managers of the hospitals, who are opposed to submitting estimates of their expenses fortightly go the State Commission on Lunacy are the men who are actually opposing the confirmation of Messrs. Brown and Reeves, are confirmed by the Senate, as members of the State Commission. In Lunacy, or hot," said Governor Flower this afternoon, "for they have done their duty in reporting upon the expenses of these hospitals, and therefore I shall sustain them. They are in office now, and will remain in office, wish or without confirmation by the Senate."

Governor Flower thus evidently has his "back up"

and will remain in office, with of without by the Senate."
Governor Flower thus evidently has his "back up" in the matter. Indeed, there seems to be good reason to think that he has directed the State Commission in Lunacy to investigate the Poughke-psie hospital, to learn if there is any corrupt reason for the stiff opposition now being made to the confirmation of Messrs. Brown and Rieves.

BUSINESS IN THE UPPER HOUSE. Albany, Feb. 10 (Special).—Senator Mullin moved Cities should be discharged from the further con-

# Hood's Cures

"Rheumatism in My Shoulder

very severe last spring, with such intense pain I I not lift my right arm without the aid of my left. I took half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla

when the pain entirely left me and I have not had rheu-matism since. I carnestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism." GEO. G. HENRY, Supt. Creamery. Montague, Mass.

ideration of the bill changing the time for the munic ipal election of Oswego from spring to fall. The motion was adopted, although senator Brown, the hairman of the committee, resisted the motion. Senator Plunkitt introduced a bill appropriating \$135,000 for additional work upon Castle Garden in transforming it into an aquarium. A similar sum, which senator Brown says has not been expended, was appropriated a year ago.

BILLS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY. CITY AND COUNTRY MEMBERS HAVE A WAR

OF WORDS-THE PAWNBROKERS' BILL. Albany, Feb. 10 (Special) .- There was a brief "setto" in the Assembly to-day in which the champions of the city and the country took part on either side. Colonel George P. Webster, the father of the "Huckleberry" bill, and John Kerrigan, a saloonkeeper, spoke for the city of New-York, while Assemblyman Woodbury and Assemblyman Wheeler took the side of the country. The discussion arose over the efforts of the Demo crats to push through several bills amending the charter of the City of Lansingburg, to put it more completely in the hands of the Democrats after the gerrymander of the city a year ago. The bill gives Police Board, which was made Democratic by the last Legislature, although the city is a Republican city, the power to appoint the election inspectors. The idea of the Democrats is to have appointed men of the stamp of Semitor-elect Murphy's Troy thugs to run the elections in Lansingburg. Assemblyman hambers, the Republican member from Rensselaer County, endeavored to amend the bill by providing that the Town Board name the Inspectors of election. It was over this question that the cortiest of words took place between the author of the "Huckleberry" bill and the saloonkeeper in the one side, and Assembly men Wordships semblymen Woodbury and Wheeter on the other. Mr. Woodbury favored the adoption of the amendment, and in speaking to it he raised the ire of the erratic Colonel by referring to the political corruption in New-York City. Then the author of the book "Why Paddy Should Not Rule America" let himself loose, and one would have supposed from what he said that every efficial in New-York City was honest without a doubt. and that elections there were the purest in the world.

Mr. Wheeler said only a few words, but Colonel Webster made no reply to them, although he was asked a number of questions. The main question, however. was in relation to the recent presentment of the Grand Jury of New-York City. He asked Colonel Webster if he had read that presentment. The Colonel did not re-ply. He was exceedingly busy just then trying to keep from looking confused and foolish. He was not successful in hiding his confusion and Mr. Kerrigan came to his support. The burden of Kerrigan's ungrammatical song was that this was a Democratic flouse in which Republicans had no rights that Democrats were bound to respect. This is the first Democratic speech of the session that has been aplauded The amendment was carried by a party vote and the bill went to a third reading.

All anxiety as to the absence of the Pawnbrokers

bill from among the list of well paying "strikes" now can be set at rest. The bill took its place this morn-ing among its associates of a similar character. Its author and progenitor a year ago was Timothy D. Sullivan, the cultivated representative from the Mul-berry Bend, and he has brought it forth again to bear such a return as the pawnbrokers themselves may ellow. Mr. Sullivan also introduced the bill extending for another year the term of the New-York City Board of Electrical Control.

Solomon I. Townsend, the chairman of the Assembly Ra Irond Committee, this morning presented to the Assembly a measure requiring railroad companies with Assembly a measure requiring taronal companies connecting lines or branches to sell connecting fickets over their routes under a penalty of \$1,000 a day for a fallure to do so. Tids bill may compet the Manhattan Flevated Company to sell one tleket over the Suburban Rallroad and the Elevated Enlinead below the Harlem River and also compet the New-Yora and Northern Rallroad and the Manhattan Rallroad to sell one ticket the suburban sell-mach side over booth lines. Railroad and the Manhattan Railroad to Sch one detact for a tirrough ride over both lines. Assemblyman Kelly, of Brooklyn, is the introducer of a bill that creates three deputy inspectors of gas meters who are to be located at Brooklyn, Albany and Buffalo. They are to receive \$1.500 each. The bill also increases the salary of the chief inspector to

### GOVERNOR TILLMAN STILL DEFIANT.

CONDUCT TO A FEDERAL JUDGE TO-PAY.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 10 (Special).-The State Is the eve of a conflict between the Federal Courts and the executive department of the State Government which promises to have serious and exciting conse-quences. The clash will terminate in the United states Circuit Court to-morrow, when argument will be heard on a motion to attach for contempt the sheriffs and treasurers of half a dozen countles. The Bilgation arose out of an attempt of the Statto make an arbitrary raise in assessments of rail-road property. The railroads resisted and went to the United States Court, when an order was Issued directing roads to pay taxes on the usual assessment and to pay the difference into court subject to the determination of the suit. In the mean time the case was carried to the United States supreme Court. share in the proper way at any time." this order a number of trains were selzed on many of the railroads, in some cases locomotives and cars being chained to the track. The South Carolina and Richmond and Danville railroads, which are out injunctions and attachments for contempt. The papers were served by United States marshals on papers were served by United States marshals on sheriffs and treasurers, but these, acting under instructions from Governor Tillman, refused to obey the order or release the property held by them. Then the railreads appealed to the court, and in order to avoid a conflict, Judge Simonton issued an order fixing the hearing for tomorrow, some two weeks in advance of the date original? fixed. This is the issue to be decided to-merrow. Governor Tillman is very angry and auxious to have the deputy marshals arrest his officers. The outcome of the case is watched with intense interest.

THE TAURIC NOT YET HEARD FROM.

passed Sandy Hook up to a late hour last night, and is now about four days behind time. She sailed from Liverpool on January 27, at 7:30 p. m., with a heavy cargo of merchandise and consignments of race horses, sheep, dogs and game fowls.

Many opinions were advanced yesterday by shipping

men to account for the delay of the Tauric, and while it was conceded that the severe storms which have been sweeping across the Atlantic during the past two weeks were partly accountable for it, many were of the opinion that the steamer had met with an accident. The Taurie is a twin-screw steamer, and has two sets of engines, and the breaking of one shaft or an accident to one set of engines would not materially delay her, as she could keep up to three-quarters speed with the other set. On two trips to Liverpool last fail the Tauric's time was ten days, and on her trips west she has usually taken eleven days in rough weather. It may be that the steamer has taken some disabled vessel in tow and is bringing her on, but if she is not heard of to-day there will be cause for believing that she has met with a serious accident. The Westernland, which sailed from Aniwerp on January 28, is also overdue, but the delay is ascribed entirely to the had weather, and the Ems. Elbs and Germanic, with better weather, would have arrived yesterday.

# A MUSICAL RECEPTION BY HARRY PEPPER.

Harry Pepper, the tenor, held his third annual musical reception on Wednesday night in Hardman Hall. The room was well filled by his friends, who listened with delight to his careful and finished reading of the charming collection of songs by Gounot, called "Blondina." Mr. Pepper sang Frederic Lyster's English translation of the Italian words. When singing sotto-voce the tenor's well-balanced voice is par-ticularly pleasing, and was shown to fine advantage while the eighth and ninth, especially, were given with much spirit. W. W. Lowitz's playing of the beautiful accompaniments was all that could be

The whole affair was most informal and pleasant evening were Charles Manners, basso; Dwiward Lely, tenor: J. Strumpher, violin; Otto Binger, 'cello; Arthur Senton, barytone; Miss Kate Fercy Douglas, soprano; Miss Agnes Hodgbins, contralto; Fred Emerson Brooks, elocutionist; Mrs. Le Febre, saxophone, and James Burdett, the humorist.

Mrs. Kate Kosterlitz, who has for some time been prominent as a claimant for the millions left by D. Edgar Crouse, the Syracuse millionaire, is ill at her home in the Ariston, No. 1,732 Broadway. It was said at her apartments last evening that she has been confined to her bed for a month, and has been attended by Dr. Norris, in conjunction with Drs. Janeway and Loomis, and that she is suffering from a cancer of the stomach that the is suffering from a cancer of the stomach Last evening her condition was the same as it had been Last evening her condition was the same as it had been

### SPECIAL EXHIBITION.

Landscapes in oil by INNESS, MINOR, MURPHY, RANGER, and WYANT, in the MACBETH GALLERY, 237 Fifth Avenue, near 27th Street.

### MORE GOLD FROM THE BANKS.

LAGGARD INSTITUTIONS CRITICISED.

DISCUSSING A POSSIBLE BOND ISSUE-THE BANKS WILL RECEIVE NO SPECIAL GOLD DEPOSITS.

The overshadowing topic of discussion in financial circles continues to be the silver question and the future disposition of it. The unfavorable development of the week has been the defeat of the effor in the House of Representatives at Washington to repeal the bill for the monthly purchase of silver The most encouraging occurrence was the decision of many of the leading banks of New-York, in spite of the action of two of their number, to demonstrate their confidence in the outcome of the currency crisiby exchanging gold certificates in their possess: legal tender notes of the Government. favorable phase developed yesterday was the redution in actual export gold engagements from previouconfident estimates. It had been generally predicted that fully \$5,000,000 gold would be sent abroad on that fully \$3,000,000 gold would be sent abroad on the French steamer La Bourgogne, which sails to-day. The withdrawals of gold for this purpose from the Sub-Treasury amounted to only \$3,150,000. The three foreign houses that will make the shipment expected to send \$3,250,000, but \$100,000 that had been en gaged was cancelled at the last moment. It is not now positively certain that the expected shipment of \$2,000,000 gold on next Tuesday's German steamer

will be made.

There was \$250,000 gold turned into the Sub-Trens my yesterday in exchange for legal tenders by the Fank of America, an institution that on the previous day had deposited \$500,000 gold in the Sub-Treasury. The "roll of honor" of the banks which have since last Friday demonstrated their faith in the integrity of the National currency may now be printed with

CARCINCIA NO IONO	
First National Bank	\$1,000,00
Bank of America	. 709,00
Chase National	. 900,00
Fourth National	. 500,00
Chemical National	. 500,00
National Park	. 500.00
Importers and Traders'	500,00
Mochanics' National	350,00
Western National	
Pank of New-York	. 250,00
Pank of the Republic	250,00
National Bank of Commerce	230,00
Manhattan Company Bank	250,00
Fifth Avenue Bank	200,00
	-

The shipments of gold at the close of last week and the shipments to-day aggregate \$5,410,000, so that the net gain to the Sab-freasary in its gold reserve by the action of the banks is \$590,000.

The attempt to create the idea that any "loan" b a part of the transactions of the banks is condemned n banking circles. All that the banks have done has been to take one form of obligation of the Govern ment in exchange for another, although this process has increased the free gold reserve in the National Treasury. It was a course decided upon with out agreement with the Secretary of Treasury and without solicitation on his As a spontaneous demonstration of the belief of the banks that lead in the Clearing House policy in the determination of the Government, no matter what the specie payments. In view of the non partisan charac ter of the present movement of the banks, the absence of co-operation of two banks, which are remarkably strong in their holdings of specie, excites the stronges surprise and criticism. As the presidents of the two institutions are supposed to be in close business retations and as one president is a strong Democrat the explanation of the motives of their attitude is not readily made, especially as the movement set on foot embraces among its followers mer of equall; decided Democratic consistions, as well as mer might be classed as "Mugwamps."

The banks who refused to contribute to the Sub-Treasury reserve and from which no statement could be obtained on Thursday explained their course yesterday. President James Stillman, of the Eatlonal City Bank, said: "Our position is just this. te counted on to do our share in helping the Treasury when the Associated Banks of the City take action We are willing to join in any formal movement that the Clearing House may undertake to assist the Gov-ernment. We did not feel that it was best for us to join in an informal contribution like this. You understand our position, I think. We will do our

James T. Woodward, president of the Hanover National Bank, said: "We did not decline, but improvements decided upon by New-10th thy some designated excludes the discussion was earnest, and there was a general fear of the workings of the bill in the widening of Elm-st. Almost all of the speakers were in favor of improving Elm-st., but not in the workings of the commission. The inquiry there as the course of the commission. The inquiry there as the course of the commission. The inquiry there are the course of the commission and therefore the court had no jurisdiction. operated by receivers, thereupon went before Judge the city of New-York. Such a sum should certainly Simonton, of the United States Circuit Court, and got convince the business people of the country that the New York banks had the ability and were in earnest.

Notwithstanding these explanations many banker of the two banks. Some attributed it to a lack of confidence in the Government and said that these two banks had so little faith in it that they followed the unusual course of hearding gold in their vaul and holding gold certificates against it. The two banks both have a large gold reserve, that of the National City being the largest in the town. Wednesday last it wished to draw \$500,000 fro sub-Treasury and wished double engles, instead of smaller coin which, because of their greater circulation are liable to be worn, and even though each coin is up to the minimum standard, on large quantity. there might be some loss. Assistant Treasurer Rob erts replied that he could not guarantee double engles but would have to give the bank the coin as it came for the greenlacks which it wanted to c nver to gold. The bank offered to deposit gold certificates If it could have the \$500,000 in double engles and that was agreed to by the Treasurer. The bank go its money all in new double eagles, every one full weight.

A prominent Wall Street Democrat, speaking of th situation yesterday, said: "It' seems to me that the refusal of some bankers to Join in the movemen I am a Democrat, but I believe in supporting the Gov-ernment and I honor the Democratic bankers who came forward yesterday to help it. I think some bave held back with the notion that this Administra-tion had got to bear the brunt of the present low gold reserve and they did not care to help it out of the difficulty."

The idea that banks, which are members of the Clearing House Association, can encourage any of their customers in a scheme to discredit the financia situation by opening special "gold accounts" is ridi-culed by well-informed bankers. On November 11, 1878, when the Nation was preparing to resume specie payments, the New York Clearing House adopted the following resolutions, to Take effect on January 1, 1879, the vote being 40 to 1, the dissenting vote being cast by J. B. Colgate, who was credited with representing dealers in builion:

First-Decline receiving gold coins as "special deposits," but accept and treat them only as "lawful monor."

Second-Abolish special exchanges of gold cheeks at th Third-Pay and receive balances between banks a

Clearing House, either in gold or United States legal-tende

Fourth-Receive silver dollars upon deposit only unde pour an enterior system domins upon deposit only under special contract to withdraw the same in kind. Fifth-Prohibit payment of balances at Clearing House in silver certificates or in silver dollars, excepting as sub-sidiary colu in small sums (say under \$10.) Sixth-Discontinue gold special accounts by notice to

dealers on 1st January next to terminate them. Article five was rescinded by the Clearing Hon Association in 1890 when the present Sherman is came into operation, as the banks were prohibited from becoming members of any clearing house which did not allow balances to be puld in Treasury notes or silver certificates. The other resolutions are now in force and consequently the members of the Clean ing House are prohibited from opening gold accounts
At some of the banks it was learned that inquirie had been made in regard to the withdrawal of de-positors' balances in gold, and bankers in view of the foregoing resolutions of the Clearing House stated to the persons making the inquiries that under the rules of the Clearing House they were prohibited from opening gold accounts, and as the New-York banks generally loan their money repayable in funds current at the New-York Clearing House they would

stood that the banks will generally take this stand.

There were rumors in Wall Street yesterday that the Government had decided upon an issue of bond in order to allay all anxiety regarding the currency sorres All Over Head.

problem. Knowledge that any such action was con-templated was denied by Assistant Treasurer Roberts, Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, and other bankers. In view of these

National Bank, and other bankers. In view of these reports the following statement was drawn up and issued unoficially to explain the understanding of the situation by the banks:

The Refunding Act passed by Congress on July 14, 1870, and amended in 1871, authorized the issue of one billion flye hundred million of 4, 4½ and 5 per cent bonds to refund outstanding bonds. It contained the following clause: "But nothing in this act, or any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States." Therefore the power on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury

ever of the bonded debt of the United States." Therefore the power on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds must be found in the acts previous to this, except, of course, for refunding the outstanding bonds.

The legal tender notes in the United States are receivable for public debts, except duties on imports, but there is no provision made for their redemption.

The Resumption Act passed January 14, 1875, and appended January 1, 1875, exacted that the Treasurer

nded January 1, 1879, enacted that the Treasurer amended January 1, 1879, enacted that the Prezader'should redeem the United States notes in coin on presentation at the Sub-Treasury in New-York in amounts of not less than \$50, and it had another provision as follows: "To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this Act, authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenue from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to use, sell and dispose of at not less than par in coin either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the Act of Congress approved July 14, 1879, entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the National debt with like quantity, privileges and exemptions to the exicht necessary to carry this act into effect, and to use proceeds thereof for the purposes aforexaid, and all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereoy repeased."

This Act gives the Secretary the continued power to sell United States 4, 4½ and 5 per cent bonds of the description specified in the Act of 1870, when the Secretary deems it necessary so to do in order to enable him to continue the redemption of those legal tender notes in

tary deems it necessary so to do in order to enable him to continue the redemption of these legal tender notes in in, and the Secretzry can do this to an extent that he

finds necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

Since March, 1877, the Secretary sold under this Act Since March, 1877, the Secretary soin under this Agree for resumption purposes sixty-five millions of 4's per cent, twenty-five millions of 4's due 1907, besides five millions of 4's soid in 1878, to replace coin used in paying the Halliax Award. When the Resumption Act of 1875 was pressed, silver coinage had been stopped in the United States and silver was a legal tender only in amounts of States and siver was self-state and, of course, redemption meant redemption in gold cole, but the Bland Act restored the coleage of silver and made standard silver dollars full legal tender for all and made standard siver donate and private debts.

Since 1878 the required redemption of legal-tender

notes in coin would seem to be redemption in either silver for gold coin. The Sherman Act of July 14, 1850, provides for the issue of Treasury notes for the cost price of silver buillon bought under that act, and made such notes full buillen bought under that act, and made such that legal-tender for all dues, public and private, except where otherwise stipulated, and this act further provided that such Treasury notes should be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury in gold or silver coin at his discretion, "it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the established policy of the United States to the Uni tain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by

From this brief sketch it will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell United States 5 per cent ten-year bonds, or 41-2 per cent fifteen year bonds, or 4 per cent thirty-year bends of the United States to enable bits to continue the redemption of legal-tender notes in coin. While the effect of restoring the standard sliver dollar to the full legal-tender quality is probably such as to authorize the redemption of legal-tenders by the Secretary of the Treasury in either gold or sliver coin, nevertheless since the Sherman act of 1850 established the policy of maintaining sliver and gold upon a parity by the United States it appears to be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the redemption of legal-tenders in both gold and sliver coin, and so long as he foresees danger in maintaining such redemption in either gold or sliver coin he appears to have power to sell United States bonds in order to obtain the gold or sliver coin needed for the purpose. Secretary of the Treasury Is authorized to sell United

CURIOUS TO KNOW IF BONDS WILL BE ISSUED. Washington, Feb. 10 .- Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, to day introduced the following resolutions in the House Whereas, It is currently reported that the Secretary of the Treesury intends and has prepared to Issue Govern-ment bonds to the par value of \$50,000,000 and to dispose

of the same at private sale to a syndicate at their face Whereas, The bonds of the character reported as proposed to be issued by the said Secretary of the Treasury are selling in the market at a premium of about 14

per cent; therefore, he it Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to inform this House whether he contemplates the issuance of any bonds of the Govern-ment, and if so, how, where, to whom and at what price

Mr. Bynum was asked whether or not he had reason about to issue bonds. He replied that such was the report. In answer to further questions, he said that had heard the report from several sources. It was reported that the Secretary was about to Issue \$50, 000,000 in bonds with which to secure gold, that the bonds had all been taken by a syndicate of bankers, and that the gold he had received from the banks this week had been given as a part of the transaction. It was his purpose to ascertain whether or not the re-

Washington, Feb. 10.-A statement was published ere this afternoon and also telegraphed to New-York that "Secretary Charles Foster is now issuing order to replenish the stock of gold in the Treas-ury, under the provision of section 5 of the Resumption act, and that over \$50,000,000 are to be issued." Secretary Foster before leaving for New-York the afternoon to attend the Lincoln banquet authorized an emphatic denial to be given to this report.

# COLLISION IN THE NORTH RIVER.

A DRIFTING BARGE BUMPS INTO THE FERRY

with a barge on the Hudson River early yesterday morning. The Secaucus was on her way from Hoboken half way across the river the pilot turned his boat slightly to avoid the tug Indian, which was towing a barge from Jersey City to Twenty-seventh-st., North

As the furryboat came astern of the barge, the clear which held the towing-line snapped, and before the Secancus could get out of the way the barge crashed into the forward compartment of the cabin, and carried away the woodwork and windows almost the entire length of the compartment.

It was fortunate that the accident occurred when it did, as the heavy morning traffic had not begun, and there were few women on board. Although there was much excitement among the passengers, the whole thing was over so quickly that there was not time for a panie. One man was severely injured. Edward Vail, of Hoboken, who was sitting in the women's cablin when the crash came, was caught under the timbers and had his legs crushed. He was sent to his home.

New-York Caledonian Club danced last night at the Lenox Lyceum. It was the occasion of the club's thirty-sixth annual ball, and all who were there and had attended the annual balls of other years declared that this one was the greatest of them all. Just before the dancing began the Highland Guard, composed of members of the club, dressed in their checkered Scotch klits, gave an exhibition drill. They went through many pretty evolutions, and were heartily applauded. Chief Thomas B. Reid was in com-mand. The dancing that followed was kept up until sev-



your case, if you're an overworked or "run-down" woman, like Doctor Pierce's
Favorite Prescription. In
any condition of the female
system, that will build up,
strengthen, regulate, and
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Every mother needs it. It
lessens the pains and burdens
of child-bearing, insures
healthy, vigorous offspring,
and promotes an abundant
secretion of nourishment on
the part of the mother.

It is an invigorating tonic
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and the only quaranteed
remedy for her weaknesses and allments. For
periodical pains, bearing-down sensations,
displacements, and all "female complaints"
and disorders, if it ever fails to benefit or
cure, you have your money back.
Can you ask more?

All the way through, and at every stage, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures Catarrh. So sure of this fact are the proprietors of the medicine that they offer \$500 reward for any incurable case of Catarra.

Sores All Over Her Body. Suffering Eudless. Doctor Useless. Cured in 4 Weeks by Cutleurs.

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my little girl so much good that I feel like aviage this for the benefit of those who are troubled with site diseases. She was treutised win itching, burning sores. When I took her to the doctor the first time, he called it the Indication, and said he would cure her in two weeks. When the two works were up, he called it so zema, and in that time she was worse than before. He doctoned her for three menths, and so was so bad that we did not know what to do. He did not do he many good. I saw the advertument of CUTICURA REMEDIES in the paper, and I said to my wife, "I am going to try them." Mind what I say, she was so thick with sores that we had to each her clothes to take them off. Itch! there was no end is it. She had it all over her body, back, lers, arms, he there was the finders. She did not have it on her her

her clothes to take them off. Itch! there was no end in it. She had it all over her body, back, lery, arms, is between her fingers. She did not have it on her head. But after taking your CUTICURA REMEDIES for seweeks the stoke stopped, and in four weeks the sored was all gone. I enclose her portrait. I am more than pleased with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, as they speedly cured my daughter, and if anybody asks me about your remedies, I will uphoid them wherever I go.

CHARLES M. GRONEL,

Conshehocken, Montgomery County by

Conshehocken, Montgomery County, Pa

Why Suffer One Moment From torturing and disfiguring skin diseases, when a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will, in the great majority of cases, afford instant relief in the most agonizing of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp and blood diseases, with less of heir, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 41. Prepared by the FOTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORA ON, Boston. pages, so files "How to Cure Skin Diseases, trations, and testimonials, mailed fre



Kenneth Craig, Alexander Taylor, James Taylor, James H. Cockburn, Adam Gordon, Donald Mowat, Janes Merian, Thomas Scott, Mathew A. Park, Andrew Hope, Andrew McCarl, James C. McEachen, Charles U. Nichelson, and ert Foulis and Richard Grant.

TWO DEFENCES OPEN FOR SHEERANS MAN.

THEIR WEAKNESS-DAMAGING FACTS PROVED BY THE PROSECUTION IN THE BUFFALO ELECTION FRAUD CASE.

Buffalo, Feb. 10 (Special).—The people has closed their case in the election fraud trial, and to-morrow morning the defence will begin the effort to prove the innocence of James Dugas, jr. What course they will pursue in this separently vain attempt can only be conjectured, but the facts established by the prosecution leave only two avenues of escape for them. They may try to show that Sutherland did not fill out the now celebrated "second page," either passing the return over to Duggan to fill out on night, or leaving it blank for him to fill in the next day, admitting that Duggan did fill out the second page, but asserting that the incorrect figures which appear were due to honest this takes on his part. That this will be the plan of defence seems likely, from the alacrity with which Mr. Hoyt and the other counsel for the defendant accepted the evidence of expert witnesses this afternoon that the second page of the city return which bears the contested vote is in

Luggan's handwriting.
But in this defence they are met by the forced estimony of Sutherland that he wrote out all the city returns, and by the sworn evidence of Watcher Barker and Marshal Hull that they saw Sutherland fill out this second page on election night. The only other course open to the defence is to try to show that Duggan did not fili out the false return, which is beyond proof.

The presentation of the people's case, as not closed, has occupied three full days. Eighteen witnesses have been sworn and the following facts have been established:

It has been proved absolutely that every in spector counted the votes correctly and honestly and announced the result correctly and honestly; that all the watchers put down the figures correctly and agreed, after a comparison of the footing; that Loveland filled out the police returns in dup lelivered them to Duggan, who called off the figures to McGuire and Coughlin, his p and political friends; that, after verifying the figures on the police returns, Coughlin signed them and delivered one set to Policeman Long and kept one himself; that the city return was made out in full, including the vital second page, by Sutherland in the booth on election night; that Sutherland made out the return correctly and made i agree with the police returns; that Duggan was writing up and working on the returns in the election booth on the day after election; that the return as filed is false in giving the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Education fortytwo more votes than he actually received; that

two more votes than he actually received; that
the city return shows on inspection that it has
been taken apart and a new page substituted for
the second page written out by Sutherland; and
that this second page, as It now appears, is in the
handwriting of Duggan.

Mr. Sheehan did not have a word to say in the
trial to-day, but he was continually on the alert.
He seems to be doing most of his work out of
court and is exceedingly familiar with the witnesses. A little girl has refused to give testimony which was freely offered to the Grabd
Jury, and has left the place where she has been
employed.

When court opened this morning Juro Schaft
had entirely recovered. Eleven witnesses were
examined during the day. No incidents of general
interest occurred.

SOCIAL LIFE IN CHINA TO BE DESCRIBED

Miss A. M. Fielde will deliver a lecture on "Social and Domestic Life in China" in the lecture-room of and Domestic Life in China" in the lecture-room of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth-st., near Fifth-ave., on Tuesday morning, February 14, at 11 o'clock. Miss Fielde has spent many years in Swatow, China, and is exceptionally well qualified to speak un-derstandingly upon the subject. The lecture is given in aid of the Society for the Improvement of Tenement-House Life in this city. Tickets of admission may be obtained at the door.

Rumers of dissatisfaction among switchmen on all the railroads between New-York and Chicago are increasing every day. They have now assumed definite form, and switchmen do not hesitate to say that demands for higher wages will soon be made on several of the trunk lines. Switchmen in the Eric yards, in Jersey City, said yested day that they expected trouble soon on that road, and that an order to go on strike would not surprise any of the railroad men. Some of the men were frank enough to admit that as soon as the weather moderated, plans that have been carefully laid for a campaign for higher wages would be put in operation.

Certain switchmen who are members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association is now well organized, and the number of monunion switchmen is comparatively small the number of monunion switchmen is comparatively small the number of monunion switchmen is comparatively small the number of monunion switchmen is comparatively small. SWITCHMEN PREPARING FOR A BIG STRIKE.

LAW STUDENTS PRACTISE TALKING.

LAW STUDENTS PRACTISE TALKING.

Disciples of Coke and Blackstone, to the number of 100, attended the dinner of the Columbia Law School, class of '94, at Morello's, in West 20th-st., last evening-literman A. Heydt was toastmaster. The toasis were as Rollows: "Class of '94," John M. Ward; "The Law School," David Bandier; "Our Sister Universities," G. School," David Bandier; "Our Chosen Profession." John S. Taileton Goldthwalte; "Our Chosen Profession." John S. Taileton Goldthwalte; "Our Chosen Profession." John S. Taileton Goldthwalte; "Our Chosen Profession." John S. Taileton Sol, M. Strock.

Among those present were Robert C. Beatty, H. J. Among those present were Robert C. Beatty, H. J. John B. McGun; Dudley Kinsell, A. C. Marsh, S. S. Jew-John B. McGun; Dudley Kinsell, A. C. Marsh, S. S. Jew-John B. McGun; Dudley Kinsell, A. C. Marsh, S. S. Jew-John B. McGun; Dudley Kinsell, A. C. Marsh, S. S. Jew-John B. McGun; Dudley Kinsell, A. C. Marsh, S. E. E. Rawson, Alexander L. Friggs, R. A. Heller, C. F. Rawson, Alexander L. Friggs, R. A. Heller, C. F. Kireker, J. G. Goodman, C. N. Daks, E. D. Edson, Kireker, J. Jarvete, John Pott, F. W. Mattocks, Richard Rease, Henry J. Urawford, F. W. Mount, A. S. Kenmores, Henry Wendt and C. G. Hupfel,